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of the
MASSACHUSETTS
STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO



Second Convention
October 7-9, 1959
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



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Second Convention
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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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President

J. WILLIAM BELANGER

Secretary-Treasurer

KENNETH J. KELLEY

Executive Vice Presidents

JOHN A. CALLAHAN

SALVATORE CAMELIO

Vice Presidents

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JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN

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THOMAS H. BINNALL

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BENJAMIN MAGLIOZZI

JOHN F. WIPFLER

JAMES R. MCCARTHY

DEPARTMENTS

JAMES A. BROYER.....*Legislative Director*

ALBERT G. CLIFTON.....*Legislative Agent*

FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE.....*Director, Education & Research*

JOSEPH J. CASS.....*Director, COPE*

GERARD KABLE.....*Director, Publications & Public Relations*

Executive Officers' Report

To the Officers and Delegates to this Second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO:

GREETINGS:

As we convene to review our activities of the past ten months as a merged organization and to chart our course for the coming year, we submit with humble pride a report which we, as executive officers and vice presidents of the Council you created on December 6, 1958, regard as a record of achievement worthy of the trust you placed in us.

The leadership of your organization, however, recognizing that the success of any enterprise depends in the end on coordination of all efforts pertaining to such enterprise, acknowledges, here, that unity of purpose, understanding, and cooperation from our affiliated local unions contributed in large measure to the efficiency of its stewardship in these trying times.

This Council was chartered in the midst of circumstances extremely challenging to the entire labor movement, both at the national and at the state level.

The country was just emerging from a recession which had thrown nearly six million workers on the unemployment rolls at one time and which had directly affected one in every four American families. The anti-union feelings generated by the misleading interpretations of the McClellan Committee findings were intense enough to justify our strongest apprehensions about restrictive legislation. The reaction to labor's successes at the polls in the 1958 election left no doubt that we would have to be more united than ever to contend with a reorganized and more determined opposition to our legislative aims.

While there were still several unresolved items to be ironed out at the time of the merger, the four executive officers and thirty-one vice presidents you elected to represent you on this Council achieved complete unity at the outset and the record will show that any division in the ranks of Massachusetts labor on important or imagined issues was fashioned by influences outside the Council.

The interest, the dedication to service, and the determination to discharge their obligations faithfully on the part of all members of the Council can be measured by their outstanding record of attendance at all meetings.

Apart from the laborious and time-consuming task of physical integration in its first months of existence, your Council faced many and varied problems from the start.

Because of the widely-publicized and unrelenting employer campaign against our legislative program, we were well aware that to reach our objectives, even with our avowed friends in majority control of both branches of the Legislature and of the Administration, constant vigilance and relentless pursuit would be required.

We were pledged to seek favorable action on twenty-two bills filed by us and committed to support a number of other measures filed independently by some of our affiliated unions. We knew we would have to be on guard against proposals which, while having no direct bearing on labor as a group, could be detrimental to the best interests of all citizens.

It should be recorded that an early attempt on the part of the Administration to divide your ranks on the question of the sales tax created some complications for us in the legislative arena.

Besides our legislative aims, there was also the urgency of getting your Council operating on a sound financial basis, the need to continue long-established programs in the field of education, getting recognition of our nominees for appointment to public offices requiring labor representation, and keeping uninterrupted contact with our members throughout the state.

The campaign against enactment of a sales tax was planned and organized by your Council early in January. Our Committee on Taxation was instructed to meet immediately and regularly for the purpose of studying and evaluating the tax problem and of formulating recommendations for action by your Council. A leaflet setting forth the reasons for labor's opposition to the sales tax was published and distributed inside and outside labor's ranks. Your executive officers and vice presidents took advantage of every opportunity—at meetings, in debates, on the air and in the press—to impress on the general public the reasons for labor's opposition to the sales tax. A state-wide labor delegation was mobilized to appear at the hearings on the sales tax measure on March 25 and March 30.

We believe firmly that the intensity of this early campaign conducted by your Council doomed the sales tax and made unnecessary any further expenditure of time and money when the measure was finally brought before the General Court.

As for our basic legislative program, we were able to obtain favorable action on most of our bills despite the most concerted and influential opposition ever mustered against us on Beacon Hill.

We have raised the state minimum wage figure from 90 cents to \$1.00 an hour—and on this score we have done better here than at the national level, where action on a bill to raise the \$1-an-hour federal minimum wage to \$1.25 was deferred until next year.

We have secured increases of weekly benefit rates in our unemployment and workmen's compensation laws, extension of the eligibility period under employment security, and other improvements in both laws.

Several of your vice presidents lobbied constantly in conjunction with your Legislative Department staff—and your executive officers personally descended on the State House at crucial moments, interviewing the president of the Senate and appearing before the Senate Ways and Means Committee on two specific occasions.

Our failure to get favorable action on our strike benefits bill and on our non-industrial disability insurance proposal is undoubtedly part of the price we have to pay for the intensive campaign conducted by big business against our program. We still believe that enactment of these two measures in Massachusetts is long overdue and we urge continuance of your efforts to get these laws on the statutes.

A more detailed report of your Council's activities in the legislative field will be found in the report of our Legislative Department.

In the field of education, we have continued the scholarship program established by the former Massachusetts Federation of Labor. On April 9, 1,215 seniors in 170 public, private and parochial high schools participated in examinations prepared by our Department of Education and Research.

The two state-wide \$500 scholarships given by your Council, combined with nineteen area awards ranging from \$50 to \$250, added to a total of nearly \$5,000 shared by the winners in the contest.

Your Council also authorized two annual Fellowship awards. The recipients of these awards will attend the 13-week courses under the Harvard Trade Union Program, one starting in the fall and the other in the spring.

We must list under the heading of education also the Conference on Health & Welfare Laws held on January 22nd, at which experts versed on the subject were brought in to explain the federal and the state laws which had become effective simultaneously the first of the year.

In June, the first Annual Labor Institute of our merged Council was held for three days at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. More than 150 members of our affiliated unions throughout the state participated in this institute based on the theme, "Labor's Role in Space Age Progress."

A detailed report of your Council's activities in the field of education has been prepared by our Department of Education and Research.

In preparation for future battles at the polls, your Council has inaugurated a program designed to maintain the political strength of labor in Massachusetts at top level. The oft-repeated postulate that political action by labor will be fully effective only when it is established on a year-round basis has been translated from a resolution to an operation by your Council.

Working in concert with our COPE Department, many of our affiliated unions have completed or are in the process of completing the breaking down of voting lists and the preparation of card files to assure the fullest success in future registration drives. With our support, a law was enacted by the Legislature providing for in-plant registration at the request of our members.

We are all aware that the final results of our legislative campaigns hinge on how successful we are in our political battles. It is with that in mind that we have endeavored to build within your Council the highest degree of efficiency in all our departments.

Through a series of Regional Conferences conducted by central labor councils in large industrial centers, your executive officers were enabled to keep large segments of the membership throughout the state personally informed on their activities and to carry directly to them current developments pertaining to our legislative program. These expeditions were particularly helpful in the campaign against the sales tax.

Regional conferences were held from February to June in Brockton, Lawrence, Lowell, Cambridge, Lynn, Quincy, Worcester, Springfield and New Bedford.

Because our expressed views on matters pertaining to labor and of general public concern are more often than not in conflict with editorial policies of the majority of the press, we are perhaps more misquoted than any other group in our communities. We have not, however, been ignored by the press. While some of the newspaper versions of our activities may have been slightly distorted, we feel that intelligent readers in all categories were able to sift the truth and keep fairly accurately informed.

In keeping with labor's long established practice of keeping the record straight through its own press, we have inaugurated a monthly Newsletter which is distributed to all of our affiliated local unions and to a selected list of interested readers outside our own circles.

We have in the past ten months secured a number of appointments to important government posts and other agencies, the most significant of which being the choice of one of our executive vice presidents for the office of Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

All appeals addressed to your Council have been considered and acted upon. Of those which had to do with strike assistance, the most pressing was that involving the bus drivers of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company. Your executive officers injected themselves personally, at the request of the bus drivers union officials, in the attempts to settle the dispute. Your president, from December to April, made eight personal contacts with the Governor's office in connection with efforts to break the serious transportation tie-up.

Other requests acted upon included a call from the AFSC&ME for support of House 1581; sponsorship of a disaster workshop of the American Red Cross; drive for Morris Hillquit Memorial Committee; scholarship program of Higher Education Loan Plan; call from insurance workers for support of House 1118; assistance in getting "Americans at Work" telecast as a public service on Channel 2; attendance at a briefing session on the amendments to the Social Security Law in the Boston District Office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; participation in safety drive for Labor Day and campaign to keep stores closed on that day; full support of the United Fund campaign; and many others.

Your Council at all times actively supported the national AFL-CIO in the campaign for progressive federal legislation and respected all requests for direct participation. On April 8, your executive officers attended the important Unemployment Conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO in Washington. On May 26 and 27, we participated in the COPE Conference held in Providence, R. I.

Most important at the national level, of course, was the journey of your President and Secretary-Treasurer to Washington to lobby against the Landrum-Griffin bill.

In submitting this report for your consideration and appraisal, we realize that it affords at best only a quick glance at activities that required much time and effort in fulfillment. We ask your indulgence for its unavoidable brevity. We feel, however, that most of our members have on many occasions during the past ten months witnessed for themselves the zeal and the unselfish devotion with which the executive officers and vice presidents of the Council discharged their obligations.

As we enter the second phase of our existence as a merged organization, we feel that we can move forward with greater strength from a lasting base of unity and solidarity achieved during the past ten months by your four executive officers and thirty-one vice presidents.

Entering a year that will bring politicians to the front door of the House of Labor for endorsement and support while enemies of labor try to break through the back with battering rams supplied them by Congress this year gives us food for sober thought.

We cannot afford to dispel our strength by division within our ranks. This is a time for closing ranks—a time to present a solid front to all who are watching for the slightest sign of weakness to launch new attacks against us.

We call upon the delegates to this Convention to pledge themselves anew to unity of purpose and solidarity in performance.

Respectfully submitted,

J. WILLIAM BELANGER, *President*

KENNETH J. KELLEY, *Sec.-Treas.*

JOHN A. CALLAHAN, *Exec. Vice Pres.*

SALVATORE CAMELIO, *Exec. Vice Pres.*

VICE PRESIDENTS

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BENJAMIN MAGLIOZZI

JOHN F. WIPFLER

JAMES R. MCCARTHY

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

To the Officers and Delegates to the Second Convention of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO:

Greetings:

I submit herewith a report as your Secretary-Treasurer covering the period, December 6, 1958 through the end of the Council's fiscal year, June 30, 1959. While merger between the former Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the former Massachusetts State C.I.O. Industrial Union Council occurred December 6, 1958, actual merger of staff, finances, etc., did not take place until January 1, 1959. The accounts of both former organizations were audited as of December 31, 1958 and are listed as Exhibits 3 and 4 in the back pages of this book.

May I direct your attention to the Certified Public Accountant's itemized statement of the financial condition of the State Labor Council. You will note that as of June 30, 1959, the Council had assets totaling \$32,213.75, of which \$8,447.26 was in cash; \$8,500.00 represented U. S. Government Securities owned by the former Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The balance of the assets (\$15,266.49) represents per capita tax owed as of that date by affiliated locals. It is significant to note that the assets of the Council increased by almost \$10,000 in the six-month period—January 1st to June 30th, 1959. As of the end of the fiscal year our liabilities and deferred credits amounted to \$8,090.73. It is encouraging that the net worth of the Council almost doubled in the first six months. In other words, it increased from \$12,507.77 to \$24,123.02.

An analysis of the income and expense for the first six months of the Council's existence is shown under Exhibit 2 in the auditor's report. It indicates total income of \$89,899.68 of which \$87,715.47 came from per capita tax from the 1100 affiliated locals. Projecting the revenue from per capita tax for a full year indicates, that, at the present 5c per member per month figure, we can anticipate slightly in excess of \$180,000 from that source.

Expenses for the first six months of the Council's existence amounted to \$78,284.43 which happily represents a bookkeeping surplus of slightly more than \$11,000. It will require a full year's operation of the State Labor Council's office to more accurately determine what we can anticipate as normal operating expenses. Based on the present number of members paying per capita of 5c per month, we cannot hope to accumulate any substantial reserves. One of the conditions of last December's merger was that all full-time employees of both the former AFL and CIO state organizations would be retained as employees of the new organization without any reduction in salary. Under this agreement, 2 staff employees and 4 clerical employees of the former Massachusetts Federation of Labor and 3 staff employees and 2 clerical employees of the former Massachusetts State CIO Council were absorbed by the Massachusetts State Labor Council.

Schedule 1 of the Auditor's Report shows the number of locals affiliated with the State Labor Council as of June 30th to be 1109. If all of the presently affiliated locals were paying a "true" per capita tax on their *entire* membership, the revenue from that source would greatly increase. Even greater financial improvement could be assured if all AFL-CIO locals, presently unaffiliated,

joined the Massachusetts State Labor Council. It is estimated that more than 500 eligible AFL-CIO unions for one reason or another do not presently belong to the State Labor Council. A concentrated campaign should be launched immediately to get these to join. The labor movement traditionally resents "free riders"—people who accept the benefits which the union secures through collective bargaining but refuse to pay "fair share of the freight" to maintain the organization. So also should the 1100 affiliates of the State Labor Council resent unaffiliated organizations, who accept the legislative improvements and other benefits that the State Labor Council secures, but refuse to join and help maintain this vitally needed organization.

Affiliation with the State Labor Council is the best investment that a local union can make. I recommend that the officers and members of the Executive Council should concentrate in the next year in bringing into our ranks the more than 500 unaffiliated locals. In this connection, since mandatory affiliation was rejected by the recent AFL-CIO San Francisco Convention, we evidently have to sell affiliation to those outside our fold. With the proper promotional campaign, at least 250 new affiliates can be secured before the next convention.

To some, the easiest solution to the State Labor Council's financial operations and expanding its services might lie in an increase in the per capita tax. While our present rate of 5c per member per month is considerably lower than that to be found in many other State Labor Councils, I personally feel, that, for the present, our per capita tax should not be increased. Rather we should concentrate on getting all of our present affiliates to pay on their full membership and stop cheating on their per capita payments to the State Labor Council. Simultaneously we should put on a determined drive to convince all eligible organizations to join the State Labor Council and thereby strengthen it financially and numerically.

Aside from the foregoing analysis of our present financial condition and prospects for the future, I feel impelled to comment on some of the other activities and problems that have concerned the Officers of the State Labor Council since last December's merger.

In this connection, I wish to express my grateful appreciation and thanks to President J. William Belanger, Executive Vice Presidents John A. Callahan and Salvatore Camelio and the members of the Executive Council, for their co-operation and support during the past six months. While at times the Executive Council meetings may have been unduly long and contentious, this was to be expected with a newly-merged group. Time, and a greater understanding of the practices and procedures of both former organizations, will undoubtedly result in more efficient and expeditious conduct of the State Labor Council's meetings and operations.

Since merger, along with the other Executive Officers and Department Directors, I attended a dozen regional conferences conducted by central labor councils in various sections of the State. To me, this form of "circuit riding" helps to bring the program, policies and personnel of the State Labor Council into close association with city, central bodies and affiliated unions. In my opinion, these regional conference meetings should be expanded so that the 23 Central Labor Council districts in Massachusetts would annually conduct a meeting to which the officers of the State Labor Council, the Directors of our Departments and Legislators would be invited. Only in this way can the policies of the State organization be understood and implemented.

As can be seen from the Legislative Department's Report to be found in the following pages, organized labor, under the banners of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, secured some notable victories from the 1959 Legislature. In view of the results of the November 1958 elections in which Labor played a most important role, we had good reason for expecting long overdue improvements in the various labor statutes affecting the wage earners. Shortly after the legislature convened the business interests of Massachusetts launched a cleverly-conceived and executed propaganda campaign. For months, their spokesmen and publicity media were flooding legislators and the public with a constant barrage of releases about the need for "a favorable business climate." I am firmly convinced that this propaganda campaign was designed to coerce the Legislature from enacting some badly-needed revisions and improvements in the laws benefiting working people. Fortunately, for the most part, this expensive and extensive scare campaign failed in its objectives. The "big lie" technique of misstating or overstating the economic facts of life in Massachusetts did not succeed. Director Broyer and Legislative Agent Clifton and those who assisted in presenting the State Labor Council's legislative program are to be commended for their patience, perseverance and performance.

The Committee on Education and Research, under the direction of Francis E. Lavigne, continues the vital work of promoting Labor's educational programs, both in the high schools and colleges of this Commonwealth. The COPE Department, under the direction of Joseph Cass is making substantial progress in acquainting affiliated locals with the need for financial support of COPE through voluntary contributions and the setting up of COPE committees in all central labor councils and local unions. The proposed new By-Laws for the Massachusetts COPE Organization will be considered by the coming Convention. They should be adopted as submitted in order that the State Labor Council's political action program may be effective in the crucial 1960 elections.

The Department of Publications and Public Relations, under the direction of Gerard Kable, has considerably expanded in the past few months. It is heartening to note that it is now publishing, regularly, an excellent monthly news letter which is sent to all affiliated locals. Another project that has been resumed is the publication of an annual year book by the State Labor Council. While there is a certain stigma attached to a labor organization depending on revenue from this source, until such time as the financial base of the State Labor Council is expanded substantially, chiefly from new affiliates and increased basis of per capita, we have no other alternative.

Strong as was the resistance to labor's legislative program on the state level, it in no way compared with the wave of hysteria against labor that prevailed during the last session of Congress. I spent the first two weeks in August in Washington in response to the AFL-CIO's summons to assist in the fight against the Landrum-Griffin bill. Never have I experienced such a wave of hostility against labor as existed during that crucial struggle. The enemies of labor, capitalizing on the sordid revelations of the activities of a few union officials before the McClellan Committee, bombarded Congressmen with wires, letters and personal appeals for legislation that would "curb unions."

Just as in 1947, the anti-labor atmosphere in 1959 was not conducive to the passage of a reasonable and workable bill that would accomplish the AFL-CIO objective—"Get Crooks—Not Unions!" too many Congressmen succumbed to the "do something about Hoffa" pleas contained in bushels of mail that they received from constituents. The result was that too many Congressmen were

in a mood to vote for any bill that "got Hoffa," regardless of how much it would hurt the legitimate activities of decently run unions. Despite the gallant efforts of our own Senator John F. Kennedy, who rendered heroic service to the labor movement as chairman of the Conference Committee, the version of the Landrum-Griffin Bill that was finally enacted will harass and hinder the normal activities of the entire trade union movement for many years to come.

It is still too early to understand the full impact and import of this new labor reform legislation. Suffice it to say that it will deter the campaign to organize the unorganized, particularly in the South and the Southwest. This has grave implications for the highly industrialized and organized New England area whose basic industries are already at a competitive disadvantage with comparable plants in industries in other sections of the country. The present steel strike and the textile strike in Harriet-Henderson, N. C., is symptomatic of the determined drive by Big Business to resist reasonable and realistic improvements in collective bargaining agreements. Without being unduly pessimistic, I would hazard a guess that the labor movement is in for rough going for the next few years. In view of this, we must intensify our political action program, our educational and public relations activities, both with our own members as well as the general public. The times require that we re-evaluate our objectives as well as the methods employed to date in attaining them.

Shortly after last December's merger, the executive officers and council established ten Standing Committees as was provided in the constitution. A number of these committees have functioned effectively in the past few months. Particularly active was the Committee on Taxation under the chairmanship of Vice President Richard O'Keefe. That Committee played a major role in the State Labor Council's campaign against the so-called "limited" 3% sales tax. In addition, the Committee carefully developed a fair and reasonable alternative tax program for solving Massachusetts' fiscal problems.

The Committee on Community Services under Vice President Joseph D. McLaughlin, functioned regularly in the important areas of AFL-CIO Community Services liaison programs. The COPE Committee, while only recently organized, has drafted a model constitution for the State AFL-CIO's political organization which will be submitted to the coming convention. The other Standing Committees in varying degrees, have performed useful services to the Council in their respective fields. In the coming year they will undoubtedly meet regularly and become a most valued adjunct of the State Labor Council.

Limitation of time and space prevent a more detailed analysis of the many other problems that have confronted the State Labor Council since merger in Massachusetts. As I stated in my final report to the 1958 convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor—"unification of the two great state labor organizations . . . will be the best thing that has ever happened to the working people of Massachusetts." In the first 9 months of its existence, the State Labor Council is well on its way towards fulfilling this prediction.

We are confronted with many grave challenges, some of which are of quite recent origin. Great as they may appear, they can be successfully met if the labor movement of Massachusetts will measure up to its responsibilities as trade unionists, dedicated to promoting the economic interests of working people and their families, rather than promoting personal aspirations or aggrandizement.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my grateful appreciation, to the Executive Officers and members of the Executive Council, the Directors of the State Labor Council's various departments, John A. Callahan who is rendering great service

to the wage earners of Massachusetts as Commissioner of Labor and Industries, to AFL-CIO Regional Director Hugh Thompson and Assistant Director Franklin J. Murphy, to Industrial Accident Board Commissioner Thomas W. Bowe, to Robert M. Segal who has been most helpful as legal counsel, to the officers of International Unions and affiliated local unions, and the vast number of rank and file members who have given such fine cooperation and encouraging assistance during the past year.

My thanks go also to the State Council's office staff, Frances Balough, Rosemary Ryan, Beverly Jones, Janice Blessington, Ida Velleman, and until recently, Marianne Parandelis and Margaret Kaleh. They have contributed greatly to the smooth functioning of the Council's office as can be attested by all who have had occasion to visit the office or request some service.

Finally, to the delegates to this Second Annual Convention, I am sincerely grateful for their confidence and encouraging support. I hope that as Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, I have measured up to their expectations in my performance of the duties in this important position.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth J. Kelley

Secretary-Treasurer

Report of Delegate to 1959 AFL-CIO Convention

To the Officers and Delegates to the Second Convention of the
Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO:

Greetings:

It was my privilege to serve as delegate from the Massachusetts State Labor Council to the Third Biennial Convention of the AFL-CIO held September 17th-24th, 1959. Having just returned from San Francisco a few days ago, certain recollections of this important meeting come vividly to mind. While there are certain advantages to the fact that the convention adjourned less than a week ago, there are some distinct disadvantages. Things that stand out at the moment, may with future retrospect seem less important and significant. The following is a summary of some of the convention highlights.

The strong leadership and unflinching courage of President George Meany was demonstrated in his keynote address to the convention, as well as during the debate on why the AFL-CIO did not establish a new "clean" truck drivers union . . . again in his stinging rebuke to Khrushchev, whose barnstorming tour brought him to San Francisco during the convention week. Other vivid memories . . . the very acrimonious debate on a resolution requiring the expulsion of two Railway Brotherhood unions unless color bars in their constitutions were promptly eliminated . . . , the reaction to Secretary of Labor James Mitchell's defense of the Eisenhower Administration's labor policies, particularly as they related to the recently enacted Landrum-Griffin Law and the current steel strike. The convention reacted nobly to the plight of the steelworkers and in an unprecedented action, pledged the financial as well as moral support of all AFL-CIO unions to the 500,000 steelworkers involved in this crucial struggle. Truly, this was the convention's finest hour—it went downhill after this dramatic action which occurred on the second day.

A few incidents that took place at the convention left a rather unfavorable impression on your delegate. The first . . . a number of resolutions filed by State Labor Councils, including one that I introduced, provided that all internationals require their local unions to affiliate with state and city central bodies. Despite the gallant efforts of representatives of state central bodies, the committee report, of non-concurrence on these resolutions, was adopted by the convention, after a lengthy debate. It brought home forcefully to me that the large internationals are reluctant to strengthen numerically and financially State Labor Councils. Another somewhat related resolution that I introduced likewise failed of passage. This would have entitled State Labor Councils to two delegates (instead of the present one) to national conventions of the AFL-CIO. The role of State Labor Councils justifies this increased representation. We can be compared to the United States Senate which provides for two senators from each state regardless of size or population.

It was very apparent from the attitude of the Constitution Committee, which in turn reflected the attitude of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, that State Labor Councils are still considered as "one lungers," entitled to only one delegate and with no officially designated place for those delegates to sit during convention sessions. Since State Labor Councils serve as the "shock troops" and the first line of defense for all union members in their respective states, sooner

or later, the powerful international unions that dominate national conventions are going to have to give recognition and representation to State Labor Councils, commensurate with the vital functions they perform.

The third part of my mission to the San Francisco Convention was to invite the AFL-CIO to hold its next biennial convention in Boston. By 1963 the new convention hall in the Prudential Center is expected to be completed. It will have been twenty years since a national convention of the AFL or CIO was held in Boston. I can think of no finer way, to strengthen the labor movement of Massachusetts and to properly dedicate the City of Boston's new Convention Hall, than by having the national convention take place in the new edifice in this historic city. The selection of convention sites is the prerogative of President Meany and the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The preliminary overtures which I have made to bring the 1963 convention to Boston should be followed up in the interim.

It was my distinct honor to serve as a member of the Resolutions Committee at the recent convention. This experience was one that I will long remember. It is the "work-horse" committee of a convention. This year more than ever before it had some highly controversial and difficult resolutions to wrestle with. An overwhelming majority of the committee consisted of International Presidents, many of whom were also AFL-CIO Executive Council members. Under the seasoned and statesmanlike chairmanship of George M. Harrison, the Resolutions Committee hammered out many complex resolutions with a minimum of difficulty within the committee or from the convention itself.

Second only to the steel strike, the convention addresses' and delegates' concern, was with the recently enacted Landrum-Griffin Bill. While the full impact of this harsh law on the trade union movement could not be readily determined, its passage cast a grim shadow over the convention. Hardly a speaker from the platform or from the floor failed to mention it. Some in-temperate and inaccurate remarks were made about the circumstances surrounding the enactment of the new law. Perhaps the most unfair and uncalled for statements were those by Michael Quill, International President of the Transport Workers Union and Joseph Curran, International President of the National Maritime Union, both from New York, who attacked the role of Massachusetts Senator John F. Kennedy in this legislative battle.

As delegate from the Massachusetts State Labor Council I felt impelled to come to the defense of Senator Kennedy, not just because he ably represents this state in the United States Senate, but because of his outstanding record of service to the labor movement during his entire legislative career, particularly during the recently concluded session of Congress. For the benefit of delegates who may have missed the newspaper accounts of my defense of Senator Kennedy, I would like to quote a portion of my remarks (as printed in the Proceedings of the AFL-CIO Convention session of Tuesday, September 22nd, 1959):

"I rise particularly to take exception to the remarks of the previous speaker about our very distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy.

"I think it comes with poor grace for the president of any International Union or any delegate to this convention to slander and malign the reputation of a man of political integrity and courage, and one who has rendered great service to the labor movement during the recent session of Congress.

"I abide with the decision and the good judgment of President Meany, the Executive Council, the Director of Legislation, Mr. Biemiller, and others who were close to the scenes in the hammering out of this particular piece of legislation that we are now burdened with. If it weren't for Senator John F. Kennedy we in the labor movement, including Brother Quill's organization, would have had fastened upon them a much more restrictive punitive piece of legislation. If you trace the development of labor legislation in the period that John Kennedy has served, both in the Congress and in the United States Senate, I think all would agree that his contributions, both as Chairman of Committees and subcommittees in most of the progressive legislation that has been enacted, entitles him to the accolade of 'a tried and true friend of labor.'

"We in Massachusetts have consistently supported him in his campaigns both for Congress and for U. S. Senate and we now are supporting him in his campaign for the Presidency."

As previously stated, Nikita Khrushchev happened to be in San Francisco during the convention week. By coincidence his entourage was quartered in the same hotel as your delegate. Needless to say, the Mark Hopkins was like an armed camp during his visit. Secret servicemen, both Russian and U. S., were all over the place. I had a close-up view of Mr. Khrushchev during his dramatic entrances and exits through the hotel lobby. He is like a "folksy" showman, "ham" actor or old-school hand-shaking politician—playing to the crowd for cheers and laughs. Despite his seeming friendliness and good fellowship, I could not help but keep remembering what he represents in the way of human suffering and craving for world domination. Beneath his façade of friendliness there is the sinister threat which the Soviet Union constitutes both to the United States as well as the remaining free peoples of the world. San Francisco is a very sophisticated and yet very hospitable city. The thing that disturbed me as I watched Khrushchev's goings and comings was the hearty applause and cheers that he received from both in and outside the hotel. To see blasé San Franciscans swept off their feet by this clever showman makes you wonder—how silly or how gullible can people get?

One of the real constructive accomplishments of the convention was the establishment of machinery for the creation of an Arbitration Board to handle jurisdictional disputes that plague the AFL-CIO. At long last a positive step has been started to effectively iron out these conflicting jurisdictional difficulties that, despite merger, no raiding clauses, etc., continue to haunt the labor movement.

When the plan for handling these vexatious disputes is finally decided by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, it will be submitted to a special convention sometime next year. The plan will entail amendments to the AFL-CIO constitution as well as those of its various departments. At long last it begins to look as though a reasonable and workable method for resolving jurisdictional disputes is on the horizon.

Along with President Belanger, it was nice to meet so many Massachusetts delegates at the San Francisco convention. I estimate that there were approximately 50 from this state attending either as delegates from their respective International unions or as interested observers to the convention. As stated previously, the convention left much to be desired. Except for the action in

support of the steelworkers strike, the convention never really "got off the ground." This may in part have been due to the fact that most delegates had not recovered from the brutal beating that labor took in the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill a few weeks previously. Whatever the reason, I left the wonderful city of San Francisco with mixed emotions as to the achievements of the Third Biennial Convention of the AFL-CIO.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth J. Kelley

DEPARTMENT
REPORTS

REPORT OF COPE DEPARTMENT

By JOSEPH J. CASS, *Director*

Since merger, the COPE Department has concentrated on Registration, COPE Dollars, COPEs in local unions and central bodies, and legislative activity.

In the matter of Registration, we supported and passed into law a bill providing for in-plant registration. The provisions of the bill are that . . . the registrars or election commissioners shall hold a registration session in any factory or mill within their city or town if . . . ten or more voters of such city or town file a petition with said registrars or commissioners for the holding of a registration session in such factory or mill . . . of said city or town and stating that ten or more persons employed in said factory or mill desire and are entitled to be registered as voters in said city or town.

This bill will, of course, simplify, to some degree, the task of registering our members. However, to make the most of this new law, it is imperative that all locals do the job of checking their membership lists. We have assisted locals and local COPEs in setting up a system of separate card files of the membership, and we have provided voting lists and other material needed to do the job.

As a result of this activity 143 locals with over 70,000 members are participating in the program, so far. Some of these locals have already completed the job; the balance are either in the process or preparing to embark on checking their lists. There are eight locals in the state that have already received national COPE's Citation for Meritorious Service for having substantially all of their members registered to vote.

Our success in the political arena will depend, in large measure, on how successful we are in our COPE Dollar drives. In order to get the maximum participation we wrote to the locals that did not receive books from the national organization informing them that COPE books were available from the State office. In addition, we wrote to every local in the state, urging that everyone conduct a Dollar Drive this year.

Collections have either been completed or are in the process of being completed in 115 locals in the state. We urge once again that every local conduct a drive for funds before the year is over.

It is important for every local and central body to set up a COPE and we urge every local and central body affiliated with the Massachusetts AFL-CIO to do so. It is through these committees that we will successfully implement our programs. These committees will carry out the registration drives, the voluntary dollar collections, report the progress of the organization at every meeting and distribute to every member in their group the voting record of his elected representatives in the state and federal government.

In addition, to the passage of the in-plant registration, the department's legislative activity centered on other changes in election laws. We opposed certain bills and supported others that were passed into law. One bill called for signifying on the police lists those who were already registered to vote; thus, making a list of every unregistered voter in every city and town available to all community groups, wishing to help the cause of good government, by endeavoring to make every citizen a voter. The most important of these bills, however,

called for the establishing of a commission of the Legislature, to be set up to do the job of redistricting the Congressional Seats, the House of Representatives, the State Senate and the Governor's Councillor districts in the state. Our organization was primarily responsible for the passage of this bill into law.

We believe that the program of COPE for the 1960 election year has got to be embraced by every local in the state. With the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill, President Meany has called for the acceleration of our program in politics. He has stated that if we are to go ahead in our trade union activity, we must meet and defeat the challenge of industry on the state and national level. This challenge, on the economic, legislative and political fronts by industry threatens to take away all of the gains we have worked and slaved for down through the years.

If we are to defeat these forces of extreme anti-laborism, we must rebuild and expand our committees in the locals. We must get our members registered. We must collect voluntary dollars. We must get all of our members registered and out to vote on election day.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

By FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE, *Director*

The Department of Education and Research presents its report to the Second Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Labor Council with a feeling of pride in its accomplishments since the Merger in December of 1958. The projects successfully promoted by the Department have brought commendation from many people with whom we have been associated. Our programs in the high schools, the universities and colleges of the Commonwealth, our Labor Institute and the presentation of material at conferences and local union meetings have continued to strengthen the knowledge of trade unionists and others of the history, philosophy, structure, aims and purposes of the labor movement.

Scholarship Award Program

The approval by the Executive Council at its first meeting in December, 1958 of our Scholarship Award Program enabled us to distribute approximately 3700 student packets containing labor literature to high school students throughout the State. The program was accepted in 171 schools, private, public and parochial. 1305 students took a competitive examination on April 9th. We are grateful to the International Unions, the Department of Education, AFL-CIO, the U. S. Department of Labor and other governmental agencies that made literature available to us. The most heartening support is in the continued offering by the Central Labor Bodies of area scholarships which promote local interests in this project. We are grateful too for the scholarships offered by the International Typographical Union of Boston Local No. 13, which commemorate the memory of J. Arthur Moriarty and Clarence H. Demar. We commend the establishment of additional awards in conjunction with this pro-

gram to the State Councils to further promote interest in this type of education in our school systems.

Judging of the contest was performed by: Mr. Charles C. Buell, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire; Rev. Francis J. McDonnell, Director Archdiocesan Labor Institute; Chairman John P. Regan, Boston School Committee, Joseph A. Sullivan, President and Business Manager, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

The following is the list of winners:

FIRST WINNER	Stephen J. Kramer, Lynn Classical High	\$500.
	Lynn Central Labor Council	200.
	Lynn Teachers	
	Typographical Union No. 13, Boston, J. Arthur Moriarty Award	50.
	Typographical Union No. 13, Boston, Clarence H. Demar Award	25.
SECOND WINNER	David L. Pellissier, Sacred Heart, Holyoke	500.
	Holyoke Central Labor Council	100.
	Typographical Union No. 13, Boston, J. Arthur Moriarty Award	50.
	Typographical Union No. 13, Boston, Clarence H. Demar Award	25.
THIRD	Sheila Weiner, Jeremiah E. Burke High School	
FOURTH	David Stephen Weiner, Boston Latin High	
FIFTH	Ann M. Donnelly, St. Clare High School, Roslindale	
6.	Dale E. Peterson, East Bridgewater High	Brockton CLC 250.
7.	John E. Pellegrini, St. Bernard's High, Fitchburg	No. Worcester County CLC 200.
8.	David C. Dorney, Boston Latin High	
9.	Peter O'Connell, Northbridge High	Worcester CLC 100.
10.	Rosario J. Tosiello, Boston English High	
11.	David H. Burnham, No. Quincy High	Norfolk County Labor C. 200.
12.	Joan Eiardi, Sacred Heart, Holyoke	Holyoke CLC 100.
13.	Richard Stanley Bakulski, New Bedford High	New Bedford CLC 250.
14.	Daniel Jamros, St. Joseph's High, No. Adams	
15.	Alvin P. Sanoff, Boston Latin High	
16.	Barbara Sylvester, Needham High School	
17.	Louise Zembiski, Smith Academy, Hatfield	Northampton CLC 100.
18.	Susan T. Power, Ascension High, Worcester	
19.	Charles H. Lyons, Boston Latin High	
20.	Patricia E. Hurley, Technical High, Spfgd.	Springfield CLC 250.
21.	Janet Dorothy Herron, Stoughton High	
22.	Marcia L. Chase, Lynn Classical High	Lynn Teachers #1037 award
23.	John F. O'Connell, Sacred Heart, Holyoke	
24.	Helen Frazier, Lowell High, Lowell	Lowell Central Labor C. 100.
25.	Robert Wainer, Brookline High, Brookline	
26.	Margaret Teed, Randolph High, Randolph	
27.	Alan Edberg, Westfield High Westfield	Westfield Central Labor C. 50.
28.	Ellen Nora Goodwin, Lynn English High	Lynn Teachers #1037 award
29.	Louise E. Turgeon, Sacred Heart High, Holyoke	
30.	Garrison Nelson, Lynn Classical High	
31.	Allen J. Drescher, Bartlett High, Webster	
32.	Melvin A. Mittnick, Boston Latin	
33.	David E. Neelon, Waltham Senior High, Waltham	
34.	Lawrence Mello, Gloucester High, Gloucester	Gloucester Central LC 200.

35. Robert M. Arthur, Jr., Technical High, Spfgd.
36. Susan Sadoff, Marblehead High, Marblehead
37. Ellen Pauline O'Brien, St. Clare High, Roslindale
38. Katherine Mae Messier, Lowell High, Lowell
39. Donald Ouimet, Sacred Heart High, Holyoke
40. Barbara Shea, St. Mary's High, Beverly
41. Sandra Moulton, Technical High, Springfield
42. William Field, Hudson High, Hudson
43. Robert Edward Kowal, Northampton High Northampton CLC 100.
44. Cecelia Bragan, Girl's Latin, Dorchester
45. Alphonse W. Lewandowski, Lynn Classical
46. Marilyn A. Murphy, Lawrence High Lawrence Teachers #1019 100.
47. Moshe Meiselman, Boston Latin High
48. Thomas J. Ramrath, Hyde Park High, Hyde Pk.
49. Robert Spitz, Lynn Classical High
50. Shirley Jean Smith, Abington High, Abington

Physically-Handicapped

The Department has again worked in conjunction with the Commission for the Employment of the Physically-Handicapped in sponsoring a contest in the high-school systems of the Commonwealth. An essay contest during the week set aside for education and so designated by the President of the United States and in which the AFL-CIO has evidenced a continuing interest to create job opportunities for those physically-handicapped having in mind not alone those who are from birth afflicted, but also those who are by accident denied full and complete use of their limbs or senses, is participated in by high school students. The winners of this year's awards made available by the Massachusetts State Labor Council are:

First Prize Winner—\$150.—Elizabeth A. O'Brien, 416 Washington St., Somerville

Second Prize Winner—\$50.—Josette Beaulieu, 128 Lynnwood St., No. Uxbridge

Third Prize Winner—\$50.—Hugh Wesley, 79 Greenwich St., Pittsfield

The D.A.V. awarded additional prizes to contestants in the amount of \$100.

Gold medallions were awarded to all of the winners by the L. E. Balfour Co. of Attleboro, Massachusetts.

Labor Institute

The First Annual Labor Institute of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO conducted by the Department was held at the University of Massachusetts June 12, 13 and 14, attended by over 150 trade unionists. The theme of the Institute was, "Labor's Problems in the Space Era." Interesting lectures from experienced men in the field were presented by Congressman Joseph Karth, Member, Congressional Committee on Science and Astronautics; Samuel Silver, Director Industrial Relations, U. S. Department of Defense; Peter Henle, Economist, Department of Research, AFL-CIO; Christopher H. Phillips, U. S. Representative on Economic and Social Council, United Nations; Rev. Francis J. McDonnell, Director, Catholic Labor Guild of Boston; John D. Connors, Director, Department of Education, AFL-CIO; Roswell Atwood, Atwood Parliamentary Law Institute and Associate Professor, Harvard University. Films were shown and literature distributed dealing with the subject matter.

Higher Education Loan Plan

Our Executive Council referred the program of the Higher Education Loan Plan (Massachusetts Higher Education Assistance Corporation) to the Committee on Education and Research. This plan provides financial assistance through loans for financing students in college, beyond the Freshman year. Business, industry and labor combined, with the approval of the State Legislature, have pooled a fund to make possible loans to students through their own banks. The interest on the loan commences upon the completion of the college curricula in the Senior year. We have asked the local unions to contribute so that Organized Labor in Massachusetts can assume its proportionate share of responsibility in the field of higher education, and we urge that your organization support financially, the Higher Education Loan Plan.

Trade Union Fellowship Program

While the AFL has been associated with the Fellowship Program over a period of 10 years, this marks the first program held under the Massachusetts State Labor Council. The Fellowship Program originated with Robert Watt and the original fellowship offered by the State Labor Council bears his name. An additional memorial fellowship is also awarded. A third fellowship offered by the Harvard Trade Union Alumni has been made available to the State Labor Council to be granted to one who seeks an admission through the Trade Union Fellowship Program. The Executive Council authorized the continuation of this program under the standards previously established by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The Advisory Committee which served this year consisted of Professor James J. Healy of the Harvard Trade Union Program; Miss Belle Linsky, President, Massachusetts Federation of Teachers; M. Norcross Stratton, Department of Vocational Education, retired. 17 applicants were interviewed and the following were selected:

1. John F. O'Malley, Local 1505, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, THE ROBERT J. WATT FELLOWSHIP (Fall Class, September 1959)
2. Lawrence C. Sullivan, President, District 38, International Association of Machinists, THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP (Spring Class, February 1960)
3. Richard R. Rodwell, Business Representative, Street Carmen's Union, Local 589, THE HARVARD TRADE UNION ALUMNI FELLOWSHIP (Fall Class, September 1959)

New England Economic Education Council

The AFL and CIO have been working with the NEEEC for six years. At present they are establishing a center at Boston University. The Council has been sponsoring, for five years, a 3-week Seminar for Teachers at the Phillips Andover Academy. Ultimately the Council hopes to establish a curricula for economic education in the school systems throughout New England. The purpose of having labor representation on this Council is to observe and offer Labor's point of view. This representation will be broadened when the curriculum board is established.

The Department of Education and Research has had the assistance and cooperation of many people both within and outside the labor movement. It has a ready source of aid and material to supplement the teaching facilities in

our school systems. We are called upon daily to supply literature, pamphlets, material, information and speakers to tell the story of Organized Labor.

It is the sincere and earnest wish of the Director of the Department that we continue to make available the materials for the promotion of our educational program in the fulfillment of our objective.

I extend my sincere thanks to my Committee and to President J. William Belanger, Secretary-Treasurer, Kenneth J. Kelley, Robert M. Segal, our Legal Counsel, the members of the Executive Council, my fellow directors and the staff of the Council, for the assistance and advice given to me in promoting the work of our Education and Research Department.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

By: JAMES A. BROYER, *Director*

ALBERT G. CLIFTON, *Legislative Agent*

The 1959 Session of the General Court had approximately 4,000 legislative documents to consider.

For the first time the Democrats controlled both branches and by substantial majorities in each. This fact led the groups that oppose Labor's legislative program to devote their attention this session to the Democrats, where in former years they depended on the Republican-dominated Senate to kill or water down labor bills.

Never before has a Massachusetts Legislature been subjected to such a wide spread, well-planned propaganda drive against labor legislation as was experienced this year.

In the vanguard, and co-ordinating the drive, was the reactionary Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce. They were ably assisted by local Chambers of Commerce throughout the State, plus other business and employer groups. Emissaries of General Electric, Raytheon, and Bethlehem Steel contributed their support by daily attendance at the State House and hearings.

Legislators were wined and dined, were subjected to constant pressure from business groups in their districts. Newspapers played a prominent role spewing out editorials, articles, and news items almost daily. Key legislators, such as chairmen and clerks of Committees, were given special attention by our opponents. A constant barrage of letters and telegrams were sent, some members report receiving several hundred.

It was evident as the session went on that some Democratic legislators were being influenced by the propaganda of the anti-labor forces.

The No. 1 Bulletin of Committee Work and Business of the Legislature was not in print until March 16th, this session. This Bulletin was available in previous years in January; without it, the task of keeping up with committee work and action on bills is most difficult. Further subsequent issues of the Bulletin were issued at longer intervals; for example the No. 10 Bulletin, the last issued prior to prorogation, was dated August 17th.

Further difficulties were encountered this year when Joint Rule 10 was invoked in the early part of April. This Rule requires that all bills in Committees after March 15th that are unreported, must be reported to the branch they came from with an adverse report. In previous years, it has been the practice to give Committees extension of time to make reports. Invoking of the Rule this year brought on considerable confusion, and resulted in killing some good bills.

Two labor bills were lost during the confusion due to the wholesale use of Joint Rule 10.

ANTI-LABOR BILLS

Each session a careful check of several hundred bills has to be made, to make certain of how a proposal would affect Labor. Bills by known groups, such as the Associated Industries can be quickly spotted, but others appear, filed by legislators and others not unfriendly to Labor, that due to poor drafting or ignorance of existing statutes, can be just as dangerous as the outright anti-labor measures.

It should be noted that A. I. M. had nine bills before the Committee on Labor and Industries, and other employer groups also had nine before the Committee.

One A. I. M. bill, S. 180, was so severe that it requires special mention. S. 180 would seriously impair the Workmen's Compensation Act, it was killed in the Senate on April 21st. It was revived on May 19th on a motion requiring unanimous consent, a most unusual proceeding. On August 18th we were successful in having S. 180 killed the second time. A special report will be made on the provisions of S. 180 before the 1960 Session as it is certain a similar bill will be filed and it is important for all Labor to know how far the A. I. M. will go to virtually ruin a humanitarian law.

SALES TAX DEFEATED

Many who attended the hearings on the Sales Tax Bill, House No. 2600, held by the Taxation Committee of the Legislature in the Gardner Auditorium on March 23-24-25 and 26, this year, know of the effective work done by the Council in opposition to such a tax. The Council's Taxation Committee did an excellent job at the hearing of presenting arguments in opposition to H. 2600. The Taxation Committee finally reported adversely (reference to next annual session) H. 3069, on August 6th. H. 3069 was a second sales tax measure proposed by the Governor, and was an amended version of H. 2600, and subject to the same basic reasons for opposition to such a proposal.

Acceptance of the adverse report of the Committee in the House on August 7th by a vote of 197 to 24 was a clear-cut indication that a sales tax could not pass this session. The Senate acting on September 9th placed the bill with the report on file.

During the interim between the hearings in March, and the action of the House on August 7th, this Department was constantly engaged in following up our opposition to a sales tax.

LABOR BILLS ENACTED**SENATE NO. 190**

Enacted as Chapter 551 Acts of 1959 Signed September 3, 1959

Provides an effective minimum wage of \$1.00 by setting a floor of \$1.00 on wage board orders, 70c per hour for persons receiving gratuities, and \$30 weekly for janitors furnished living quarters. This bill was held in the Senate Ways and Means Committee since February 10th and was not enacted by the Senate until August 31, 1959.

Employment Security Bills**HOUSE NO. 481, ALSO REPORTED ON HOUSE NO. 1156**

Enacted as Chapter 551 Acts of 1959 Signed September 14, 1959

Increases the unemployment insurance dependency benefits from \$4 to \$6 weekly, and further extends such benefits in certain cases not previously covered; namely, in cases of divorced parents.

The increase becomes effective on December 13, 1959.

HOUSE NO. 2963, REPORTED ON HOUSE NO. 740

Enacted as Chapter 588 Acts of 1959 Signed September 14, 1959

H. 740 proposed increasing the duration period for unemployment insurance from 26 to 39 weeks, and raising the base period wage percentage to 40%, amended by the House Ways and Means Committee as H. 2963. The duration period was reduced to 30 weeks and the base period percentage to 36%. Chapter 588 becomes effective December 14, 1959.

HOUSE NO. 3100, REPORTED ON SENATE NO. 192 & HOUSE NO. 725

Originally reported on S. 192 and H. 725 by the Committee on Labor and Industries as H. 2799. H. 2799 was amended by the House Ways and Means Committee and reported as H. 2967. In the Senate, H. 2967 was amended by a new section increasing the base period earnings required to qualify for unemployment benefits from \$500 to \$800, and was reported to the Senate as S. 728. The House refused to concur in the increase of the base period earnings and reported and passed a new draft identical to H. 2967 as H. 3100. A third conference committee of the Senate and House compromised on a \$650 base period earning and H. 3100 was enacted with the \$650 amendment.

Enacted as Chapter 587 Acts of 1959 Signed September 14, 1959

Chapter 587 becomes effective December 13, 1959, and provides a maximum benefit of \$40 weekly. It also provides a better formula establishing the weekly benefit rate.

HOUSE NO. 718

Enacted as Chapter 506 Acts of 1959 Signed August 24, 1959

Chapter 506 prohibits the solicitation of business from employers in connection with the unemployment insurance claims of their employees. It should correct serious injustices formerly caused by such solicitation.

HOUSE NO. 726

Enacted as Chapter 533 Acts of 1959 Signed August 26, 1959

Chapter 533 provides a female may refuse employment on a shift running from 11 P.M. to 6 A.M. and not be disqualified for unemployment benefits.

HOUSE NO. 1158**Enacted as Chapter 554****Acts of 1959****Signed September 3, 1959**

A Supreme Court decision made it possible to deny unemployment benefits for a person laid off during the period when a new contract was being negotiated by a union should the employer contest the claim alleging the lay-off was due to a labor dispute. Chapter 554 corrects this situation and it should be noted was bitterly opposed by the Associated Industries.

Workmen's Compensation Bills**HOUSE NO. 720****Enacted as Chapter 530****Acts of 1959****Signed August 26, 1959**

Chapter 530 provides for an increase of \$5 weekly for widows. In the event of a remarriage, the children's benefit is raised from \$7 to \$10 weekly, and the total benefit is increased from \$12,000 to \$14,000.

HOUSE NO. 741**Enacted as Chapter 545****Acts of 1959****Signed August 31, 1959**

The House amended H. 741 by deleting the section providing for compensation for partial loss of hearing. Enacted as Chapter 545 it increases the specific injury benefits where a double loss is sustained as follows:

The weekly benefits of \$20 are increased.

Loss of Hearing, both ears, from 200 to 300 weeks.

Loss of both feet, above ankle, from 250 to 325 weeks.

Loss of both legs at hip, from 350 to 400 weeks.

Loss of both hands at wrist, from 225 to 300 weeks.

Loss of both arms at shoulder, from 325 to 400 weeks.

Chapter 545 becomes effective November 29, 1959, and the increases would apply to losses sustained after that date.

HOUSE NO. 2960**Enacted as Chapter 566****Acts of 1959****Signed September 8, 1959**

The Committee on Labor and Industries reported on H. 1157 and on H. 744 favorable. H. 1157 was amended by the House Ways and Means Committee and reported as H. 2960. H. 2960 reduced the total payments provided in H. 1157 from \$18,000 to \$14,000 for temporary total disability, and for partial disability from \$18,000 to \$15,000. Enacted as Chapter 566, H. 2960, with the foregoing changes, provides for a maximum weekly benefit under our Workmen's Compensation Act of \$45; and increases the dependency benefit from \$4 to \$6 weekly. The increases become effective December 7, 1959, and apply to cases arising on or after that date.

HOUSE NO. 742**Enacted as Chapter 585****Acts of 1959****Signed September 14, 1959**

Chapter 585 provides that if an insurer brings an action before the Industrial Accident Board to discontinue benefits to a claimant, and the claimant prevails, there shall be added to the order the reasonable costs incurred by the claimant in defending his right for continued compensation. Chapter 585 becomes effective December 13, 1959, and applies to such proceedings after that date.

Miscellaneous Bills

SENATE NO. 710

Enacted as Chapter 552 Acts of 1959 Signed September 3, 1959

Labor's original bill, House No. 1117, was sidetracked to successive studies H. 2832 and H. 2972. In the Senate, Senate No. 710 was substituted for H. 2972. S. 710 provides dividends, or rate reductions, above the cost of the insurance from group insurance policies that have employee participation of premium payments, shall be applied for the sole benefit of the insured members of such plan or employees.

HOUSE NO. 2907

Enacted as Chapter 546 Acts of 1959 Signed August 31, 1959

House No. 2907 was patterned after a model Arbitration Act and embodied some changes necessary to conform to Massachusetts Law. Similar bills have been before previous sessions of the Legislature since 1956 and have encountered severe opposition from the Associated Industries. Chapter 546 clarifies areas of the law relating to arbitration under Labor-Management agreements, especially when questions of arbitrability are raised or awards challenged.

HOUSE NO. 479 AND NO. 1976

A policy of requiring a person to submit to a lie detector test as a condition to secure and to retain employment, was expanding in the retail trade. It was productive of serious abuses against workers. H. 479 and 1976 were proposals to outlaw these practices.

H. 479 was the best measure and was enacted as Chapter 255, Acts of 1959, signed April 16, 1959. Chapter 225 became effective July 14, 1959.

HOUSE NO. 1010 AND NO. 1006

H. 1010 and H. 1006 were proposals to provide for a Legislative amendment to the Constitution granting to the General Court the power to impose and levy a graduated tax on incomes. Both received favorable reports from the Committee on Constitutional Law. At a Joint Session of the Senate and House H. 1006 was adopted. It will have to be acted on at the 1961 Session.

HOUSE NO. 239

Amended and Enacted as Senate No. 608

Chapter 332 Acts of 1959 Signed May 25, 1959

Enables the registration of voters in mills and factories on a petition for such registration by 10 or more voters.

SENATE NO. 88

S. 88 was filed by Labor to provide for a \$4,500 minimum wage for teachers. The bill finally enacted was House No. 2955. H. 2955 provided for a \$4,000 minimum. H. 2955 was enacted Chapter 602, Acts of 1959, signed September 15, 1959.

HOUSE NO. 1135

Filed by Labor to require a panel of three judges to sit on certain labor dispute cases. The need for H. 1135 became most apparent when it was meeting tremendous opposition during its final passage through the Legislature,

when a judge issued a preliminary injunction in violation of the law, namely without giving the labor side a hearing.

H. 1135 was enacted as Chapter 600, Acts of 1959, signed September 15, 1959.

SENATE NO. 759

The bill that passed the House that provided for a wage increase for State employees, H. 2758 with H. 3120, which gave raises to certain of the University of Massachusetts faculty, were killed in the Senate without a record vote. Revived by unanimous consent in the Senate, the two measures were redrafted as a single bill, S. 759, and speedily passed both Senate and House. Under S. 759, the State employees will receive an increase annually of \$351, starting February 28, 1960. S. 759, enacted as Chapter 620 Acts of 1959, signed September 17, 1959.

LABOR BILLS FAILING TO PASS

House No. 721, which would make eligible for unemployment insurance persons who were otherwise qualified if unemployed after the sixth week of a labor dispute, was sidetracked to a study H. 2961. The bills to provide time and a half after 40 hours were lost under the confusion caused by the invoking of Joint Rule 10.

A number of other measures were referred to studies. As this report was written, the opportunity has not been available to determine if the studies will be undertaken.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We need to evaluate the progress made this session and what the trends have been for similar legislation in the other industrial states, in preparation for measures to be filed for 1960.

We can recommend that the time has come to file a State Fair Labor Standards Act. Also, we should consider filing a bill to provide for a weekly Workmen's Compensation Benefit of two-thirds of the average wage up to \$100 earned weekly.

Also the holiday and Sunday operations in the retail trade, require special attention. The need here is for carefully drafted legislation and the full support of all Labor for the legislation filed.

COMMENT

Chaotic was the term applied to the 1959 Session by a widely-read columnist for a Boston paper, and it certainly fits. Reviewing the session, we can forecast that Labor can expect a mounting opposition to our proposals in the coming sessions, and that determined efforts can be expected from the A. I. M. and similar groups to break down some existing laws that Labor has achieved over the years.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

By GERARD KABLE, *Director*

Since "relations" used in this sense is defined as a "state of being mutually or reciprocally interested," the basic function of your department of public relations is to get the general public as interested in the composition, the activities and the aims of your organization as your organization is interested in the affairs, the problems and the aspirations of the general public.

Through its councils, labor in Massachusetts constantly displays a genuine interest in everything affecting the general public. This is as it should be since members of our trade unions comprise by far the largest segment of the general public.

Organized labor plays a leading role in fund-raising campaigns to support hospitals, welfare agencies, family associations, aid to the aged, and youth and children activities. Organized labor is in the forefront in drives to promote higher education. Its activities in the fields of politics and legislation reaches beyond union memberships in developing a broader understanding of laws and law-making and a deeper concern for the impact of these laws on the daily life of the individual.

On the other hand, the attitude of the general public toward trade unions is too often tempered by widely-publicized anti-labor propaganda and wrong-sided interpretations of labor's political and legislative activities. Add to this an apathy that too often prevails among union members and generating "mutual and reciprocal interest" becomes a major task.

At the outset, speculation on the possible effects of the merger at the state level ran high. There were all kinds of conjectures on the extent of real or imagined rifts. And because of a natural inclination on the part of reporters to scoop anything that smacks of sensationalism and a tendency on the part of some individuals to try to break into print at the drop of a hint, there was immediately following the merger a period in which even the most cautious pronouncement by a labor leader was expected to be mangled on release. Consider then the plight of your elected officers, who were working tirelessly and bending all their efforts to iron out all wrinkles in harmony and to solidify the ranks of your organization without undue fanfare.

In retrospect, however, it can be said that newspapers in Massachusetts have been generally fair and impartial in their treatment of releases issued through this department (any labor news that caused eyebrows to lift was not released by this department). Newspapers generally have given good coverage to the views of your officers on all issues, even when these views differed sharply with their editorial policies.

The labor press has been called "the rugged arm of the labor movement." Your Council in May joined with 36 other State Councils that are issuing official publications by authorizing the publication of a monthly Newsletter through this department. Issues of the Newsletter are mailed to all affiliated locals, every member of the General Court, the heads of regional and district offices and of national and international unions, labor reporters, schools and

colleges that have requested it for their libraries, and a selected list of people who have asked that their names be placed on our mailing list.

Any affiliated union can secure additional copies for distribution to their members at the special rate of \$2.50 per hundred, which covers only the cost of printing and mailing.

In August, 40 editors of Indiana labor publications got together and formed the Indiana Labor Press Association. They are planning to affiliate with the ILPA as a regional conference. Similar groups are in various stages of formation in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

I shall try to get the editors of local labor publications in Massachusetts to join with me in forming such an association. I believe it would be of great benefit and that it would serve to stimulate a more general interest in labor news.

When your Council authorized the publication of a Convention Yearbook, it was with the proviso that the soliciting of ads would be in strict compliance with the AFL-CIO and the ILPA Codes of Ethics. A contract was drafted with the aid of the Council's legal counsel, stipulating in detail all conditions spelled out in these Codes for ad solicitors.

In closing, I would urge all delegates to make it a "must" to inform their memberships at every opportunity that the AFL-CIO's own TV show is being telecast weekly by WRLP-TV in Greenfield and by WWLP-TV in Springfield and by WGBH-TV (Channel 2) in Boston. "Americans at Work," the 52-week series of 15-minute programs, is shown at 6:15 p.m. Fridays on Channel 2 and on Saturdays immediately after the major league ball games on the Greenfield and Springfield stations.

STANDING COMMITTEE
REPORTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Members: EDWARD T. SULLIVAN, *Chairman*; EDWARD C. BRUNELLE, VELIA DI-CESARE, JOHN W. GRIFFIN, HENRY KULLAS, ARTHUR LABLUE, JAMES B. LAVIN, JAMES LOUGHLIN, MARTHA O'NEIL, VINCENT PACE, JOHN F. WIPFLER, FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE, *Director*.

The Committee on Education and Research has met as provided by the Constitution and elected Edward T. Sullivan, Building Service Local No. 264 as its Chairman. It has assisted Director Lavigne in establishing the programs which the Department of Education has pursued.

We urge upon the Convention, the continuation and assistance with the programs outlined in the Director's Report:

Scholarship Award Program, Physically-Handicapped, Labor Institute, Higher Education Loan Plan, Trade Union Fellowship Program, New England Economic Education Council.

The Committee recommends that we further broaden the educational programs of the Department by a continuing effort with the Medical Foundation for the development of a health-education program among the local unions within the Council and we recommend further that in view of the size of the new organization, that the Department be empowered to hold a mid-winter Institute to be conducted in Eastern Massachusetts. The Institute would be a one-day session pointing to participation from the grass-roots level. After careful consideration of the entire program of education, the Committee recommends that the Executive Council give serious consideration to the advisability of establishing a budget for the Department and the Director of the Department of Education and Research submit to the Committee, estimates of the total cost of the educational program.

The Committee calls to the attention of the delegates, the resolution presented to the Convention on the subject of Junior Colleges in Massachusetts and urges the support of the Convention in its adoption.

Research

The Committee recommends to the delegates, a program of continued research, especially in the fields of Workmen's Compensation and Disability Insurance which require the cooperation of all constituent locals. A questionnaire will be in the mail shortly to all organizations seeking information that the Committee will prepare for the Legislative Department on Sickness Insurance. The cooperation of your local in this research project is requested.

The Committee on Education and Research shall continue to fulfill its duties as required and urges the local unions to continue to reinforce the program through their suggestions and their cooperation in the development or ideas in this changing era where science and technology are playing such important roles in education. The effects and results on work opportunities for the citizens of our Commonwealth points up the need for keeping all of our affiliated organizations properly informed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION AND AFFILIATION

Members: WILLIAM H. MORAN, *Chairman*; ANTHONY ACCARDI, ARTHUR ANCTIL, PETER CERNADA, JOSEPH DUGGAN, HERMAN GREENBERG, WILLIAM J. KELLY, JAMES R. MCCARTHY, RALPH ROBERTS, ANNA SULLIVAN, JOHN J. CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary*.

The first meeting of the committee was held on August 17, 1959. William Moran was elected Chairman and John J. Cunningham, Secretary. Also attending this meeting were Sec.-Treas. Kenneth J. Kelley and AFL-CIO Regional Director Hugh Thompson.

The committee seriously considered the question of unaffiliated local unions and after much deliberation it was recommended that the International Unions be asked for the list of their locals coming under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts State Labor Council and that these lists be cross-checked against the files of the Council. In turn a second communication would be sent to the International Union requesting that they advise the local union to affiliate with the Council as soon as possible. Sec.-Treas. Kelley concurred in this manner of approach.

On the subject of organization, and after a lengthy discussion with Hugh Thompson of the regional office, the committee recommended that the Regional Director appoint a man to work with this committee in order to coordinate organizing campaigns that are on the planning board.

Mr. Thompson stated that this committee could be of invaluable assistance to the AFL-CIO Regional office.

The Committee recognizes the fact that in both fields—Organization and Affiliation—there is a tremendous amount of work to be done, but with the help of all the affiliated locals of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, more workers and more local unions will be able to avail themselves of the benefits and services which the Council has to offer.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

Members: RICHARD B. O'KEEFE, *Chairman*; THOMAS P. AHEARN, ARMANDO V. ALBERGHINI, JOHN C. CORT, ROBERT FLYNN, HELEN F. KIRBY, VALENTINE P. MURPHY, PETER A. REILLY, PHILIP SALEM, CHARLES WARREN, JOHN D. BERGURY, *Secretary*.

Your Committee on Taxation is happy to note that the Sales Tax once again was defeated in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Prior to the public hearings being held at the State House, your Committee met many times and interviewed economic experts on the question of taxation in Massachusetts. In the course of our meetings, we examined various documents, tax booklets, and other materials necessary to give us a proper perspective and to enable us to argue directly and strenuously versus the adoption of a sales tax in Massachusetts.

In speaking of tax materials, we recommend that every delegate to the Convention secure a copy of the national AFL-CIO booklet entitled, "State and Local Taxes." It is our opinion that this booklet not only would provide each delegate with a complete picture of the taxes that are in effect in every state in the Union but also would enable each delegate to point out to his and her representatives in the Legislature exactly where Massachusetts does stand in respect to the overall tax picture. This booklet could be used on the local level and in that way would provide the various locals with the opportunity to keep taxes where they should be.

We recommended many programs to the Legislative Committee on Taxation and we regret that they saw fit to discard that phase of our report.

We are happy to note that our prediction that the Massachusetts tax income would be increased considerably has been proven correct.

Leaflets on how and why a sales tax is unfair plus a copy of our fair tax program were distributed to all locals and were given to each Senator and Representative in Massachusetts.

The Committee wishes to thank the Officers, Directors and other Officials of the Massachusetts State Labor Council for their cooperation in aiding the Committee to bring its report to the attention of the membership, the Legislature and the general public.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Members: THOMAS BINNALL, ARTHUR CECELSKI, DONALD P. CONROY, ALFRED DEMERS, JOSEPH HUDSON, NEIL MACKENZIE, WILLIAM F. MALOON, HENRY NOLAN, SALVATORE A. PERCOCO, CLEMENT PORTER, OSCAR R. PRATT

The Committee has held three meetings but did not formally organize and elect a Chairman and Secretary, as at none of the meetings was a majority of the Committee present.

Present at the meeting called for September 2, 1958, were Neil MacKenzie, Harry Nolan, Oscar Pratt, Salvatore Percoco, and Joseph Hudson, and Legislative Agent Clifton. It was the opinion of those present that this report should be prepared for the Convention Reports.

The Committee discussed the Workmen's Compensation legislation before the current session of the General Court. While none of the labor-supported bills had been enacted into law at the time of our meeting, Legislative Agent Clifton stated it was a certainty the following improvements would become law:

1. An increase to \$45 in the weekly maximum benefits, and increases to \$14,000 and \$15,000 in the total amounts.
2. An increase from \$4 to \$6 in the weekly dependency benefit.
3. An increase of \$5 weekly for widows, plus an increase of the weekly benefit for children from \$7 to \$10 in the event of remarriage. Also the total would be raised from \$12,000 to \$14,000.
4. Reasonable costs incurred by a claimant in any discontinuance of benefit proceedings brought by the insurer would be paid, if the claimant prevailed.

The provisions of Senate 180, filed by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, were reviewed. S 180 was a vicious proposal. Under any of its provisions, should they become law, it would result in loss of benefits for injured workers. The fact S 180 was revived by unanimous consent in the Senate some five or six weeks after it had been killed should be viewed with concern. Such an action indicates the A. I. M. is ever on the alert to emasculate sections of our Workmen's Compensation Act to the detriment of injured workers.

In view of the Industry propaganda against Workmen's Compensation bills, it is interesting to note that no exact current figures of the financial factors are available. The latest such figures are three years old (up to June 30, 1956) and indicate for that previous twelve month period benefits paid were 35%, and medical costs 16%, of the total premiums paid. In other words, injured workers got 51% of the amounts employers paid for coverage.

The Committee believes the time has come to delve into the costs of Workmen's Compensation coverage here in Massachusetts, and that legislation should be filed proposing that competent, independent actuaries be retained to make such a study and report.

The Committee submits the following recommendations:

1. A bill be filed to raise the weekly benefit to two-thirds of the average wage.
2. That a study be made as to the reasons for the long delays before a hearing is held by the Industrial Accident Board, and suitable action be taken to insure more prompt hearings.

Finally, we urge that affiliated unions keep this Council and this Committee informed on Workmen's Compensation problems encountered by any of their injured members to the end that the factual information will be available to buttress our efforts to improve our Act and its Administration.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Members: DANIEL F. DOWNEY, *Chairman*; LAWRENCE COHEN, MICHAEL FARRAHER, JAMES LAWSON, GEORGE L. LEWIS, MANUEL LEWIS, BENJAMIN MAGLIOZZI, J. ROBERT MAX, PHILIP MORSE, LAWRENCE THOMSON, CHARLES COSTELLO, *Secretary*.

After its appointment by the Executive Council, the Committee on Social Security held two meetings, the first on March 13th and the second on September 2nd, 1959. Daniel F. Downey was elected Chairman and Charles Costello was appointed Secretary. At its first meeting the committee considered various bills amending the Employment Security Act that were pending before the Massachusetts Legislature. Present at the meeting to outline the provisions of these bills were Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley, Legislative Director James A. Broyer and Legislative Agent Albert Clifton of the State Labor Council.

The committee carefully considered the various bills liberalizing the unemployment compensation law that were filed by both the former State AFL and State CIO organizations prior to merger on December 6th, 1958. Your committee analysed the various measures that had been filed by Associated

Industries of Massachusetts and other business concerns designed to impose harsh restrictions on jobless workers. Your committee was particularly disturbed by the bill introduced by the so-called Advisory Council to the Division of Employment Security. This measure, Senate No. 590, represented a backward step in the development of unemployment compensation as a system for alleviating the economic distress of unemployed workers.

At the next meeting of the Committee, September 2nd, 1959, while the attendance of committee members left much to be desired, the advances that had been made to date by the Legislature in improving the Employment Security Act were most heartening. Legislative Agent Albert G. Clifton summarized the provisions of the State AFL-CIO sponsored bills increasing the dependency allowance to \$6.00 per child; eliminating the unrealistic eligibility requirement for women workers employed between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. and increasing the maximum weekly benefits from \$35.00 to \$40.00, as well as other reasonable improvements in the jobless insurance law. Your committee concurred with the position taken by the Legislative Department of the State Labor Council on these and other unemployment compensation measures. In our opinion, the increase from \$500.00 to \$800.00 in the earning requirement for eligibility was most unrealistic and unfair. We are heartened to note that eventually this base period earnings requirement was reduced to \$650.00. We note with regret that the State AFL-CIO bill for unemployment compensation to strikers was sloughed off to a study by the Legislature. This measure, we are confident, will be removed from the pigeonhole and enacted in 1960.

While significant improvements in the unemployment compensation law were secured through the 1959 Legislature, despite the bitter opposition of business and industry, your committee looks to the 1960 Legislature to make the Massachusetts Employment Security Act more effectively serve its destined purpose of more adequately alleviating the economic distress caused by involuntary unemployment.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Members: JEREMIAH CALNAN, *Chairman*; JOHN BURNS, GUY CAMPOBASSO, JOHN CARROLL, EDWARD DOOLAN, JOSEPH DOUGLAS, HARRY P. HOGAN, JOHN T. HUNT, JAMES E. MURPHY, LOUIS SARNO, GEORGE CARIGNAN, *Secretary*.

Due to the lateness of its appointment by the Executive Council the first meeting of the Committee on Housing could not be held until August 17th, 1959. At that meeting Jeremiah Calnan was elected Chairman and George Carignan as Secretary. John Carroll, member of the Boston Housing Authority and Dean of housing authorities in Massachusetts and in fact the entire United States, submitted the substance of the following report:

The United States is running head on to the most unprecedented housing shortage that this Country ever witnessed. This includes wartime emergencies. The unprecedented factors contributing to this situation are:

1. an enormous growth of our population which is substantially a million yearly increase.
2. an unprecedented deterioration of our residential structures in the larger cities of the Nation.

3. the vast amount of money being spent by the Federal Government on the basis of \$2 against one municipal dollar in the clearance of slums, and the conversion of the land resulting therefrom into industrial, commercial, or high-class residential structures, all of which has a terrific adverse effect on a large segment of our industrial employees which automatically deprives them of the opportunity of acquiring a home within their income range.

In the early part of the 19th Century, Organized Labor pioneered in Massachusetts in the establishment of a principle, constitutionally and legislatively that housing for the workers in need of such housing was a Federal, public responsibility, and in doing so, they participated in the promotion of legislation to that end with Organized Labor in partnership with those charged with said promotion, and this condition existed for many years until housing became politically profitable, and then labor was brushed aside.

So, therefore, the organized workers should, through their State Convention assembled with the active support of local councils, come to the rescue of their unfortunate brothers in this situation and demand the incoming Legislature to substantially revise the present organization of the State Board of Housing so once again Labor will be privileged to come to the defense of the rank and file of the workers that are deprived of the privilege of acquiring a home within their means.

In addition to this as well as analysis of the current and future trends of housing legislation, your committee voted to request the State Labor Council, AFL-CIO to file suitable legislation with the 1960 Legislature to restore the State Housing Board to its original status of 5 co-equal members, 1 of whom shall be a bona fide representative of labor. Your committee further feels that the role of the Federal Government in financing housing for the elderly on the State level should be expanded and that Massachusetts should more diligently pursue the Federal funds available for this most commendable purpose.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY SERVICES

Members: JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN, *Chairman*; BERRY ARONSON, EMIL BELLOTTI, JOHN COFFEY, HOWARD DOYLE, EVERETT McCULLOUGH, JOHN J. MULLEN, HELEN T. O'DONNELL, ROY STEVENS, JOSEPH F. SWEENEY, CONSUELO MORGAN, *Secretary*.

The Community Services Committee of the Massachusetts State Labor Council AFL-CIO is in the process of establishing a state-wide program in this very important field. We are fortunate in having the experienced advice and assistance of Francis Coyle, National Staff Representative of the Community Services Activities Committee AFL-CIO.

Mr. Coyle was an invited guest at our first meeting. He outlined a program that would be in conformance with the National AFL-CIO policy. He strongly urged that our committee establish a working program in which all Central Labor Councils could participate.

Your committee has sent a communication to all Central Councils asking for their assistance, cooperation and advice.

The members of your committee have volunteered to serve on boards, agencies and committees of state-wide health, welfare and community services agencies. Practically all of the members serve in some capacity on agencies within their local communities.

The members of this committee were very instrumental in the passage of Senate Bill, 360, which was signed into law the second week of August by Governor Furcolo. The bill, supported by the State Labor Council, would allow voluntary payroll deduction contributions by state and county employees to United Fund or Community Services Campaigns. This bill enlarges the same permissibility, adopted in 1957, to city and town employees. Your committee gratefully extends its thanks to the officers of the State Council, President Belanger, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Executive Vice-Presidents Callahan and Camelio and the Directors of the State Council departments, Lavigne, Broyer, Clifton, Cass and Kable for their invaluable assistance. We are especially grateful to our Director of Legislation, James A. Broyer, for the important role he played in the successful passage of this bill, and to the State, County and Municipal Employees Unions.

As this report is being submitted early in September your committee would like to report that we have on September 24, a scheduled meeting with representatives of the National Red Cross to discuss ways and means of establishing a disaster program for Massachusetts. The main purpose of this discussion will be to effectually coordinate aid and assistance programs between the Red Cross and the AFL-CIO Community Services Committees in the event of a major catastrophe within this state.

In closing may we urge each delegate at this convention to cooperate and lend full assistance to the development of effective Community Services Committee on the State, Central Council and local union levels.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Members: MICHAEL D. HARRINGTON, *Chairman*; HERMAN CARTER, JOHN CRAIG, LEE KARESKY, BELLE LINSKEY, PAUL LORECK, DANIEL MURRAY, WARREN OLSON, THOMAS RUSH, EDWARD WALL, JULIUS BERNSTEIN, *Exec. Secretary*.

The Civil Rights Committee, in its brief span of life, has been confined primarily to plotting the outline of its program of activity, which breaks down into these four areas:

1. Education—to distribute civil rights literature; to set up display and literature tables at conferences, conventions and schools held by Locals, Districts or Internationals in this state; to distribute civil rights films; and to provide, on request, discussion leaders and speakers.
2. Internal service and training—to receive complaints of discrimination and channel them through the grievance procedure established by the AFL-CIO; to encourage locals to set up Fair Practices Committees and to maintain contact with the Committees and aid them in developing local projects; to train leadership for civil rights work through con-

tinuing the Annual Labor Institute on Human Rights (to be held this year on Saturday, Nov. 7); and to conduct a Civil Rights Class for Union Counsellors-in-training.

3. Legislation—lending labor guidance, aid and support to public drives for civil rights legislation on state and federal levels.
4. Cooperation with community agencies involved in civil rights and intergroup relations work.

Thanks to the Anti-Discrimination Department of the Jewish Labor Committee, which has made a full-time staff worker in the civil rights field available to us, we have been able recently to bring the Civil Rights Committee's participation to the Mass. State Labor Council School and the I.U.E. School at University of Mass.; to the ILGWU Summer Schools at Cornell and at University of R. I.; to the Steelworkers Summer School at University of N. H.; to the Rubberworkers School at University of R. I.; and to the Regional COPE Conferences in Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

In addition, we aided in winning passage of a new private housing discrimination bill in Massachusetts; spoke out against discrimination against American citizens because of religion by foreign nations; took part in monitoring the open meetings of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination; and were able to convince a Massachusetts radio station not to continue presenting a program distributed by the anti-minority, anti-labor White Citizens Councils without giving equal time to pro-civil rights agencies.

We are happy to note the wide acceptance given our Committee and the recognition in the form of favorable publicity in the general press and a special feature story in the Christian Science Monitor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION

Members: J. WILLIAM BELANGER, *Chairman*; 33 members of the Executive Council together with: JOHN BLAKE, JR., HENRY BRIDES, JOHN E. DEADY, DONALD F. EPHLIN, JOSEPH HONAN, DAVID MCSWEENEY, JOSEPH P. O'DONNELL, JOHN F. O'MALLEY, THOMAS OWENS, MARTIN PIERCE, EARL RILEY, GEORGE ROLLINS, THOMAS A. RYAN, JOSEPH SALERNO, JOSEPH STEFANI, JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, KENNETH J. KELLEY, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

The Constitution of the Massachusetts State Labor Council provides that the Committee on Political Education shall consist of the members of the Executive Council and at least fifteen (15) members-at-large.

The Committee members-at-large were appointed and the Committee held its first meeting in August.

At the meeting, the Committee members discussed the pending Landrum-Griffin Bill and its impact on the labor movement. The Committee stressed the importance and urgency of accelerating our political program to meet the growing challenge of "big business" in the political and legislative fields.

The Committee recognizes that the key to a successful COPE program rests with aggressive and total local union participation. Accordingly, the

following steps were outlined to help bring about a more effective political program by our organization:

1. Every local in the state appoint or elect a political committee as soon as possible.
2. The membership lists of each local should be checked against the official voters list to determine which members are not registered to vote.
3. Conduct a "register the unregistered" campaign to assure 100% eligibility to vote among our members and their families.
4. To kick off a campaign in every local for voluntary COPE Dollar contributions.

A sub-committee was appointed at the August meeting to draft by-laws for the Committee on Political Education. The sub-committee met and passed a set of suggested by-laws which were submitted to the Executive Council for its approval. The Executive Council accepted the recommendations of the COPE sub-committee and the proposed by-laws. The Council voted to recommend the adoption of the by-laws to the Annual Convention in October.

REPORT OF COUNSEL FOR MASS. STATE LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

By ROBERT M. SEGAL, *Counsel*

1. Introduction

The increasing complexity of federal and state labor laws has had its impact on the office of the counsel of the state labor organization. The activities of this office have ranged from drafting and analyzing legislative bills, writing legal opinions, drafting and preparing the council's pension plan application for the Internal Revenue Service, working with various administrative and legislative bureaus, and public relations activities.

2. Legislation

In the field of legislation, the counsel for the State Labor Council drafted the various bills introduced by the Legislative Department pursuant to convention action. In appearances before the legislative committees, he testified on behalf of the bills for three judges in labor cases, the model arbitration bill, the revised anti-injunction bill and several other highly technical and legal matters. He also appeared in opposition to the retail sales tax bill and several restrictive anti-labor bills.

Several legal memoranda involving legislative matters including the Landrum-Griffin Bill were prepared for the executive officers and the state counsel participated in several conferences on labor legislation at the State House. In addition, your counsel met with the Counsel for the Senate and House on technical details of numerous bills including the arbitration law, the three judge bill, the unemployment and workmen's compensation bills and the minimum wage law. He conferred with counsel for the governor on legal matters raised relative to labor-sponsored bills.

Conferences were also held with various state administrative bodies relative to legal matters involving labor.

3. Opinions and Tax Matters

Legal opinions were rendered to the state office and the executive officers relative to the state and federal labor laws. Constitutional amendments were drafted along with various other legal documents and opinions on parliamentary law. An analysis of the state health and welfare and the federal disclosures law was prepared for the executive officers and a pamphlet was distributed to all unions. The counsel participated as a speaker in the health and welfare conference sponsored by the Mass. State Labor Council. Correspondence to the state office pertaining to legal matters were referred to counsel for reply and legal materials. Legal opinions were also rendered to the education and political departments of the State Council.

The trust agreement covering pensions and insurance for the employees of the Mass. State Labor Council was amended and a petition was prepared and has been submitted to the U. S. Internal Revenue Service for approval and tax exemption.

4. Public Relations

An important function of labor counsel today involves public relations in various forms. The counsel has been very active in this field. First of all, he has written regular articles on legal subjects in the labor field for the monthly *Newsletter* of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO. Secondly, he was a speaker and active participant at various labor relations conferences and at the Labor Institute conducted by your Department of Education at the University of Massachusetts. Third, he has written several letters published in the *Boston Herald* on labor matters. Fourth, he has arranged radio and TV appearances for the executive officers of the State Council and has checked legal matters in the releases and statements of these officers. Fifth, a review of the legal developments in the state labor law field summarizing the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and the new labor relations laws of the 1959 Legislature has been prepared for the Yearbook of the State Council. Finally your counsel, as co-chairman of the Labor-Management Relations Committee of the Boston Bar Association, has written several articles on labor law for the *Boston Bar Journal* and various other legal publications.

5. Conclusion

With the increased responsibilities of labor groups under the federal and state laws (including labor, tax and health and welfare laws), the office of the Mass. State Labor Council, AFL-CIO is subjected to more and more legal requirements and legal work. In addition, the technical complexities of legislative bills and administrative regulations require considerable work from the counsel for the state labor group.

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
 40 COURT STREET
 BOSTON

August 12, 1959

Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
 11 Beacon Street
 Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions we have made an examination of the books and records of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO for the six months ended June 30, 1959. (The Council's fiscal year, by constitution, runs from July 1st to June 30th inclusive.) We have prepared and attached hereto the following financial statements:

- Exhibit 1* Balance Sheet—June 30, 1959.
- Exhibit 2* Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth—
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1959.
- Schedule 1* Statement of Membership—For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1959.
- Exhibit 3* Consolidated Balance Sheet—December 31, 1958—of Massachusetts Federation of Labor, MFL Committee on Education and Massachusetts State CIO Industrial Union Council.
- Exhibit 4* Consolidated Statement of Income and Expense—For the Year Ended December 31, 1958 for Massachusetts Federation of Labor, MFL Committee on Education, Massachusetts State CIO Industrial Union Council and Massachusetts State CIO Political Action Committee.

COMMENTS

<i>Cash in Bank and on Hand</i>	\$ 8,447.26
Cash in bank and on hand at June 30, 1959 consisted of the following:	
First National Bank of Boston—Checking Accounts:	
Regular	\$ 7,321.23
Year Book	443.48
COPE	657.55
Total	\$ 8,422.26
Petty Cash on Hand	25.00
Total	\$ 8,447.26

We have received from the First National Bank of Boston a statement of cash balances at June 30, 1959 and we have reconciled that statement of balances with the books.

<i>Dues Receivable</i>	\$15,266.49
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The above amount is the aggregate of open accounts as shown by the dues ledgers. Dues receivable represent per capita tax dues of .05 cents per member per month that affiliated locals pay to the State Labor Council. At June 30, 1959 certain affiliated local unions had not paid their per capita dues on their members, and these unpaid items amounted to \$15,266.49. We were informed that these dues should be collectible in the ordinary course of business. We did not verify any of the balances by correspondence.

The dues records of both former organizations (Massachusetts Federation of Labor and Massachusetts State CIO) have been maintained during the current period

in the same manner as they were before the merger, therefore we are able to show separately (See Exhibit 2) the income from dues from the affiliates of both former organizations.

United States Government Securities—At Cost \$ 8,500.00

The securities belonging to the General Fund consisted of:

2½% Treasury Bonds issued February 1, 1944 and Due in 1965-1970	<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Cost</i>
	<u>\$8,500.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,500.00</u>

On June 6, 1957 one of our representatives examined these securities at the safe deposit vault maintained by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at the First National Bank of Boston. We have received a letter from the First National Bank of Boston advising us that this was the last entry to the safe deposit box prior to June 30, 1959.

Accounts Payable \$ 3,260.62

Unpaid bills applicable to the period ended June 30, 1959 consisted of the following:

Union Labor Life Insurance Company	\$ 1,242.62
Scholarship Awards	1,000.00
Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner Committee	1,000.00
Office Employees Union—Dues Withheld	18.00
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$ 3,260.62</u>

We did not verify any of these by correspondence.

Payroll Taxes and Deductions Payable \$ 1,507.81

The above balance consists of the following:

Federal Withholding Taxes Payable	\$ 770.16
Massachusetts Withholding Taxes Payable	254.54
F.I.C.A. Taxes	274.52
Federal Unemployment Taxes	89.76
Massachusetts Unemployment Taxes	118.83

Total \$ 1,507.81

Accrued Payroll \$ 569.87

Salaries amounting to \$569.87 for June 29 and June 30, 1959 were paid in July 1959 and we have made this accrual in order to have this expense charged into the period ended June 30, 1959.

Deferred Credits \$ 2,752.43

Our examination showed that dues of \$365.60 apply to the period starting July 1, 1959 and we have accordingly deferred this amount to its proper accounting period.

The 1959 year book will not be published until late September 1959 and so we have deferred the year book income of \$4,287.83 and the year book expenses of \$1,901.00 to the period in which the book will be published.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Exhibit 2 shows a net income of \$11,615.25 for the six months ended June 30, 1959. It is noted that no convention was held during the six months and as a consequence there is no charge against the income for any of the 1959 convention expenses.

Respectfully submitted.

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY

Exhibit 1

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1959

ASSETS

Cash in bank and on hand		\$ 8,447.26
Dues Receivable:		
From former AFL Affiliates	\$7,559.43	
From former CIO Affiliates	7,707.06	15,266.49
United States Government Securities (at cost)		8,500.00
<i>TOTAL ASSETS</i>		<u><u>\$32,213.75</u></u>

LIABILITIES—DEFERRED CREDITS—NET WORTH

Liabilities:

Accounts Payable	\$ 3,260.62
Payroll Taxes and Deductions Payable	1,507.81
Accrued Payroll	569.87
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 5,338.30</u>

Deferred Credits:

Dues from Affiliates Received in Advance	\$ 365.60
1959 Year Book Advertising Received in Advance	\$4,287.83
Less: Commissions and Expenses	<u>1,901.00</u> <u>2,386.83</u>
Total Deferred Credits	2,752.43
Net Worth	<u>24,123.02</u>
<i>TOTAL LIABILITIES—DEFERRED CREDITS—NET WORTH</i>	<u><u>\$32,213.75</u></u>

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated August 12, 1959 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Exhibit 2

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE AND ANALYSIS OF NET WORTH

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1959

	<i>COPE Funds</i>	<i>General Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Income:			
Per Capita Dues from Affiliated Locals:			
From former AFL Affiliates		\$49,991.45	\$49,991.45
From former CIO Affiliates		37,724.02	37,724.02
Total Per Capita Dues		\$87,715.47	\$87,715.47
Interest on Savings Bonds		106.25	106.25
Labor Institute—1959—Excess of Re- ceipts over Disbursements		351.85	351.85
COPE Contributions	\$1,658.35		1,658.35
Miscellaneous Income		67.76	67.76
Total Income	\$1,658.35	\$88,241.33	\$89,899.68
Expenses:			
Salaries:			
Secretary-Treasurer		\$ 5,030.98	\$ 5,030.98
Legislative Director		4,151.88	4,151.88
Legislative Agent		3,663.44	3,663.44
Director of Education		3,907.54	3,907.54
Director of COPE		3,907.54	3,907.54
Director of Public Relations		3,663.44	3,663.44
Clerical (6 full time employees)		11,972.11	11,972.11
Travel and Expenses:			
COPE Department		430.80	430.80
Education Department		114.95	114.95
Legislative Department		725.94	725.94
Secretary-Treasurer		825.03	825.03
Legal Advisor		1,800.00	1,800.00
Rent and Light		4,800.00	4,800.00
Auditing		900.00	900.00
Office Expenses (including extra help of \$192.00)		1,156.33	1,156.33
Office Supplies (including equipment of \$1,875.33)		4,827.93	4,827.93
Postage		2,593.86	2,593.86
Blue Cross-Blue Shield		809.14	809.14
Towels and Water Expense		80.20	80.20
Uncollectible Dues (owed by locals that withdrew)		764.93	764.93
Tickets		2,534.35	2,534.35
Printing		378.50	378.50
Workmen's Compensation Insurance		38.89	38.89
Payroll Taxes		1,275.35	1,275.35
Newsclip Service		165.70	165.70
Messenger Service		196.20	196.20
Monthly Newsletter Expenses (1 issue)		182.50	182.50
Moving Expenses		139.75	139.75
Expense—Sales Tax—Campaign, print- ing, etc.		656.20	656.20
Subscriptions and Donations		960.00	960.00
Telephone and Telegraph		1,611.56	1,611.56
Premiums for Life Insurance and Re-			

retirement Program for staff employees of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO—Six Months Expense		4,514.17	4,514.17
Booklets—Legislative		424.66	424.66
COPE Expenses—Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner	\$2,000.00		2,000.00
Unpaid 1958 Convention Expenses		581.50	581.50
Dues to Affiliated Organizations		113.92	113.92
Executive Council Meetings—Travel and Expenses		2,414.82	2,414.82
Essay Contest—Scholarships (two awards of \$500.00 each)		3,006.36	3,006.36
Miscellaneous (includes bonding of Secretary-Treasurer and Bookkeeper) ..		227.16	227.16
Watt—Fellowship Printing Expenses		110.50	110.50
Taxation Committee Expenses		120.30	120.30
Health and Welfare Conference and Pamphlets on same		506.00	506.00
Total Expenses	\$2,000.00	\$76,284.43	\$78,284.43
Net Income or (Loss) for the Six Months Ended June 30, 1959	(\$ 341.65)	\$11,956.90	\$11,615.25
Net Worth—December 31, 1958			12,507.77
Net Worth—June 30, 1959			\$24,123.02

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated August 12, 1959 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule 1

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO
STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1959

	<i>Former AFL Members</i>	<i>Former CIO Members</i>	<i>Total</i>
Affiliated Organizations—December 31, 1958	769	348	1,117
Affiliated Organizations Accepted During the Period	11	3	14
Totals	780	351	1,131
Affiliated Organizations Lost During the Period (by mergers, withdrawals, etc.)	19	3	22
<i>Affiliated Organizations—June 30, 1959</i>	<u>761</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>1,109</u>

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated August 12, 1959 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Exhibit 3

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 1958

	<i>Massachusetts Federation of Labor and Committee on Education</i>	<i>Massachusetts State CIO Industrial Union Council</i>	<i>Total</i>
ASSETS			
Cash	\$ 1,280.32	\$5,595.14	\$ 6,875.46
Dues Receivable	2,981.94	3,459.60	6,441.54
Accounts Receivable—Year Book Advertising	900.00		900.00
U. S. Government Securities—at cost	8,500.00		8,500.00
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$13,662.26</u>	<u>\$9,054.74</u>	<u>\$22,717.00</u>
LIABILITIES—DEFERRED CREDIT—NET WORTH			
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 2,944.17	\$5,444.65	\$ 8,388.82
Accrued Payroll—Net		481.68	481.68
Employees Payroll Deductions and Payroll Taxes	736.04	569.69	1,305.73
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,680.21	\$6,496.02	\$10,176.23
Deferred Credit—Dues in Advance	33.00		33.00
Net Worth	<u>9,949.05</u>	<u>2,558.72</u>	<u>12,507.77</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES—DEFERRED CREDIT—NET WORTH	<u>\$13,662.26</u>	<u>\$9,054.74</u>	<u>\$22,717.00</u>

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated August 12, 1959 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Exhibit 4

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1958

	Massachusetts State CIO Industrial Union Council	MFL Committee on Education	Massachusetts Federation of Labor	Massachusetts State CIO Political Action Committee	Con- solidated Total
<i>Income:</i>					
Per Capita Dues from Affiliated Locals					
Less: Share of Dues Allocated to Committee on Education	\$50,294.15	\$29,833.90	\$90,169.51 (29,833.90)		\$140,483.66
Net Dues	\$50,294.15	\$29,833.90	\$60,355.61		504.59
Miscellaneous	222.50	23.32	258.77		
1958 Year Book Advertising					
Less: Commissions and Expenses			5,588.48		5,588.48
1958 Gompers Banquet:					
Receipts			\$ 6,504.59		
Expenses		2,194.31	4,310.28		2,194.31
Received from COPE		155.50			155.50
Voluntary Contributions from Local Unions				\$ 1,776.00	1,776.00
UAW Contributions				3,000.00	3,000.00
Textile Workers Union of America				1,000.00	1,000.00
UAW Contribution for Furcolo Campaign Committee				2,000.00	2,000.00
Transfer from Massachusetts State CIO Industrial Union Council—Per Capita Account	2,579.49				2,579.49
Total Income	\$50,516.65	\$32,207.03	\$66,202.86	\$10,355.49	\$159,282.03
<i>Expenses:</i>					
Salary to Secretary-Treasurer			\$10,300.00		\$ 10,300.00
Director's Salary		\$ 8,000.00			8,000.00
Salaries					21,853.76
Salaries—Clerical		3,921.48	13,378.97		23,280.45
Legal Advisor			3,655.32		3,655.32

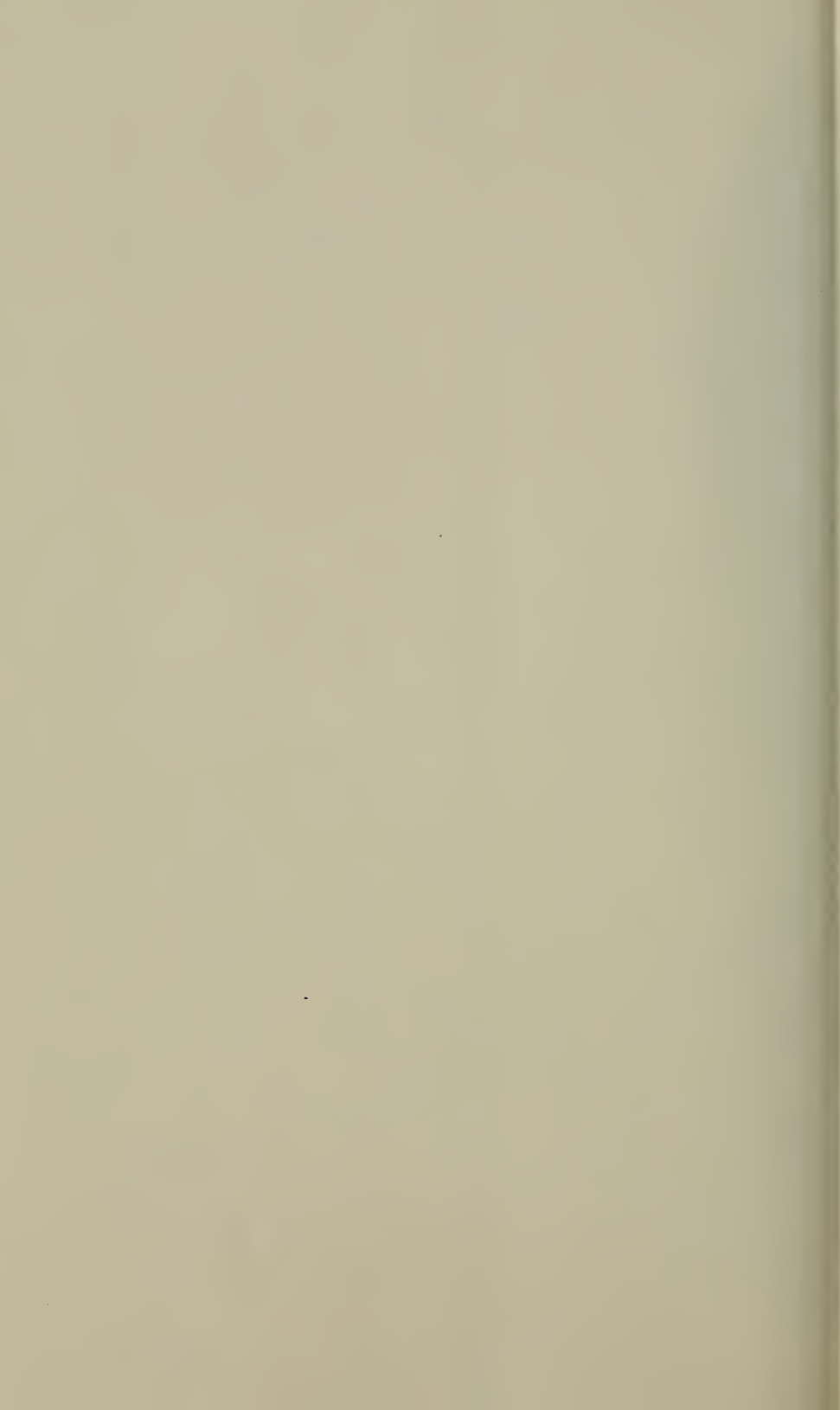
	Massachusetts Federation of Labor	MFL Committee on Education	Massachusetts State CIO Industrial Union Council	Massachusetts State CIO Political Action Committee	Con- solidated Total
Income:					
Convention Expenses	12,147.91	579.75	12,664.29		25,391.95
Rent and Light	4,620.00	2,772.00	3,949.84		11,341.84
Telephone and Telegraph	1,464.06	654.65	2,104.22		4,222.93
Travel	3,297.39	699.90	5,159.60		9,156.89
Auditing	955.00	695.00	1,200.00	\$ 25.00	2,875.00
Dues	132.25				132.25
Subscriptions, Donations and Tickets	2,096.00	1,052.50	526.25		3,674.75
Executive Council Meetings and Expenses	5,054.81		4,076.53		9,131.34
Promotional Lunches and Dinners			1,888.26		1,888.26
Payroll Taxes	508.10	203.13	1,676.28		2,387.51
Office Supplies, Postage Expense and Equipment	4,659.10	2,490.32	2,929.12		10,078.54
Legislative Committee Expenses	564.94				564.94
Blue Cross-Blue Shield	387.15	249.60	781.10		1,417.85
Bad Debts Owed by Suspended Locals	1,537.70				1,537.70
Legislative and Advisory Committee Expense	407.87				407.87
AFL-CIO Merger Committee Meetings and Expense	986.06				986.06
Advertising	237.81				237.81
Miscellaneous	892.78	598.84	168.94		1,660.56
Conference and Meeting Expenses	142.48				142.48
Expense of Life Insurance and Retirement for Staff Employees	5,664.03				5,664.03
Sales Tax Leaflets	231.20				231.20
Newsclip Service	177.55				177.55
Taxation Committee Expense	140.33				140.33
Expenses and Contributions of 1958 Political Campaign and Political Education Expenses		4,967.75		6,885.29	11,853.04
Reporter Expenses		1,015.00			1,015.00
Labor Institute Expenses					
Less: Receipts		361.83			361.83
Printing		215.00		50.00	265.00
Scholarship Awards—Two		1,000.00			1,000.00
Robert Watt Fellowship Awards—Two		3,000.00			3,000.00
Scholarship and Fellowship Expenses		2,627.14			2,627.14

CIO News Expenses	2,473.95				2,473.95
Pamphlets, Buttons and Photos	1,189.11				1,189.11
Gifts and Contributions:					
Massachusetts Scholarship Fund					
Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner					
Other Donations and Contributions					
Strike					
CIO Publications—Expense	\$ 9,086.95				
Commissions	4,717.43				
Total Expenses	\$13,804.38				
Less: Receipts	11,793.60				
Transfer to Massachusetts State CIO Political Action Committee					
Transferred to Furcolo Campaign Committee					
Payment for IUE District Council					
Total Expenses	\$73,638.81	\$35,103.89	\$77,823.72	\$ 9,060.29	\$195,626.71
Net (Loss) or Profit for the Year 1958	(\$ 7,435.95)	(\$ 2,896.86)	(\$27,307.07)	\$ 1,295.20	(\$ 36,344.68)

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated August 12, 1959 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

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WESBY

